



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

doors and teach her what nature really is. An attempt to meet this need is to be made during the summer by the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Kingston, R. I., where a summer school of nature study will be held from July 5-19, provided forty applicants are enrolled before June 1. The program is rather ambitious for the short time allowed, as it includes physiography, botany, zoölogy, and horticulture. But as the work is to be chiefly in the field, if it is skillfully conducted, no doubt most teachers will be able to get from it considerable instruction and a great deal of inspiration for future work.

**Vertebrate Ancestry.**—The recent attempt by Roule (C. R., October, 1898) to seek the ancestry of the vertebrates in *Actinotrocha*, it seems to us, is the most ingenious and the most improbable of any view yet advanced. It demands that the mouth of *Actinotrocha* becomes the vertebrate neurenteric canal, while the vent forms the vertebrate mouth.

**New "American Anthropologist."**—It is with genuine pleasure that students of anthropology greet the new *American Anthropologist*, the first number of which appeared in March. The new journal replaces the periodical that appeared under the same name for the last ten years. The change is most welcome and promising. The old *American Anthropologist* served a good purpose. It was the official journal of the Washington Anthropological Society; it became the forum of smaller contributions to anthropology, and it stimulated and preserved many efforts of value, but its scope was too restricted. It was not a fair representative of the science of anthropology in this country, and could not keep up with its advancement. Thus it became evident that either the *American Anthropologist* had to undergo a radical change, or that a new, larger, more representative journal had to be established.

The first practical efforts for the establishing of a new journal of anthropology were due to Dr. Franz Boas, of New York, and Professor Wm. J. McGee, of Washington, who were soon seconded by other anthropologists of prominence. Dr. Boas formulated a definite proposition and brought it before Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its winter meeting in Ithaca, in December, 1897. The proposition aimed rather at a metamorphosis of the established journal than at beginning a new periodical, the change taking place with the consent and coöperation of the Washington Anthropological Society. Section H of the Ameri-